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PRODUCTION OF NEW SOVIET HELICOPTERS

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Prior to World War II, the Soviet aeronautical industry had perfected the helicopters A-73 and EA, the latter designation being used for various helicopters of similar design which had been developed by the Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute of Moscow. The industry is now said to be engaged in the mass production of a completely metallic helicopter called the Mil, developed by the engineer Mikhail Mil. Both the main rotor and tail rotor of the Mil have three blades and are powered either by an ASH-21 motor with 600 horsepower or by an M-62 R motor with 840 horsepower. The Mil also is equipped with dual control and a tricycle landing gear. It can carry five passengers.

In addition, the engineer Kamov has [reportedly?] developed the K-17, a small single-seater with two concentric rotors powered by a 17-horsepower [sic] motor. One modified type has a closed cockpit; another type is equipped with floats.

And finally, the Bratukhin Omega twin-rotor helicopter is reportedly remodeled to carry an estimated 20 passengers.

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